THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

THE FLEET WEATHERBOUND OFF STONO INLET

THE ATTACK EXPECTED BY THE 6th INST.

Rebel Reports of Important Movements.

Dispatch from Charleston, April 5.

FOR MILITARY REASONS NO PARTICULARS.

The Attack Undoubtedly Commenced.

dal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1863. The Government has advices from Gen. Hunter's Department up to April 3, at which date the comined land and naval forces were off Stono Inlet, waiting for good weather. It was then blowing s gale, and it was thought doubtful whether the expedition would be able to proceed for forty-eight

The Rebels are still studious to keep their news

It is evident from the tone of the comments in the Richmond journals on this intelligence that they are not so confident of the strength of the elaborately prepared defenses of Charleston against our iron-clads as they would have the world believe; and as the foreign Ministers here appear to think the unterpretation of the strength of the elaborately propared defenses of Charleston against our iron-clads as they would have the world believe; and as the foreign Ministers here appear to think the unterpretation of the strength of the elaborately probably be in the coming fight, though it is generally supposed that he will go into the engagement on board the Ironsides.

How long we will wait in the North Edisto is not known, though our stay there will probably be short. It is also not known whether the attack will be made by day or by night. We will now have willingness of the Rebels to let their papers of a later date than the 4th reach us is significant of good later date than the 4th reach us is significant of good news for the country.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON. Wednesday, April 8, 1863. Private letters just received from officers attached to the Charleston expedition, written on the eve of the departure of the fleet to attack the city, express themselves confident of success, and they say such is the general feeling among both officers and men.

Washington, Wednesday, April 8-1 P. M. Up to this hour the Government has not received any information regarding events at Charleston. PRILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 8, 1963.

A private letter dated "Off Charleston, 1st in-

"It is reported that Charleston has been evacu-

"It is reported that Charleston has been evacuated by all the women and children.

"Four of our iron-clads have been in Edisto River, twenty miles South of here, for a week.

"Admiral Dupont will be here to day when, it is said, the bombardment wil come off.

"It is said that the army will remain at Port Royal until after the bombardment. I think this report probable, as the Rebels have had time and opportunity to fortify the lund approaches, so as to make them almost impregnable.

"We have been engaged for the last two days in hanging chains to the side of our vessels so as to pretect their machinery."

tect their machinery. THE VERY LATEST-FROM REBEL SOURCES.

HEADGEAUTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. \ Wednesday, April 8, 1983. \}
The Richmond Sentinel of the 7th has the follow ing significant paragraphs:

'On yesterday morning eight monitors and irenclade were off the Bar at Charleston.

"The brief but significant telegram which was received early in the day, and published elsewhere, tells us that the long-expected collision has probably come off ere this. The storm so long prepared for

results as we learn them. We await the issue with buoyant hope, but not without the solicitude sue to the important struggle. May Heaven shield Charleston from all the rage of

her enemies and ours." " CHARLESTON, April 5, 1862. "Important movements are taking place here; but, for military reasons, no particulars can yet be telegraphed."

The Departure of the Expedition-A Grand ments of the Fleet-Charlesten Harbor

Its Vorts and Ratteries. correspondent of The Baltimore American, writing from on board the steamer Ericsson, at Port Royal, March 25, gives a lengthy account of the movement against Charleston, from which we ex-

tract the following material points:

tract the following material points:

A GRAND SIGHT.

As we neared the buoy at the bar, about eight miles from Histon Head, a long line of steamers, sailing vessels and Monitors could be seen coming out of Port Royal. The first two vessels, the Maple Leafund the Gide, were loaded with troops, and they soon headed off toward Charleston. It now became evident that an expedition for the vicinity of Charleston was just starting, and that we had arrived in time to witness the whole movement. In a short time after we distinctly nade out four Monishort time after we distinctly made out four Moni short time after are distinctly made out four accur-tors, in low of steamers, approaching the bar, and soon the steamer Catawba, with the Weehawken in tow, passed close along side of us. Then came the gunboat Sabago, towing the Manitor Nahant. Next came the Catakill, in tow of the steamer Locust

tow, passed close along side of us. Then came the guiboat Sabago, towing the Monitor Nabant. Next came the Catakill, in tow of the steamer Locust Point, followed by the Nantasket.

The some from the deck of the Ericsson was grand and imposing as the expedition passed in review before us, the steamers and Monitors being interspersed with numerous sailing vessels, with ammunion, coal, &c., and several mortar schooners. Locking forward into the harbor of Port Royal, there was visible a still larger number of vessels at anchor near Hilton Head, leaving nothing visible in the center of the harbor but the flag-ship Wabash and the storeship Vermout.

and the storeship Vermout.

The weather is most propitious for the starting of the expedition, bright, clear, and beautiful, and having had a week of storm and rain along the coast, there is some promse before us of a week of good weather for active operations. Even the saining weeks have a fair wind from Port Royal to Coarleston has an along the coart, and the saining weeks have a fair wind from Port Royal to Coarleston has an along the saining weeks and along the saining weeks and along the sain and the saining the sa versels have a fair wind from Port keyal to Charles, ton bar, and are moving past us with every sail set, and some of their outsiling the steamers.

ARRIVAL AT POWER STATE TO SEE THE SAIL SEE THE SE

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL.

We reached Port Royal at goon to-day (Wednesday), and dropped anchor near the flag-saip Wabashet or old anchorage.

On arriving here we ascertain that the expedition started down the coast this morning, with four of the Montaus, and is bound for the North Edisto, beenly miles this side of Charleston. There still remain three Monitors—the Passaic, the Montauk, and the Patapseo—at 23 then in the narbor, with a large number of transports.

This expedition is said to be to silence some forts at the lower and of Folly Island, and the troops are

at the lower sud of Folly Island, and the troops are to be landed to hold them. James Island, it will be remembered, is in the rent of Fort Sunter, and on the upper et, of it is Cummings's Point, on which is lossed the celebrated railroad battery that figured to largely in the bombardment of Fort Sunter at the commences ent of the war. Foily Island is the

the commencement of the water is and adjoining it.

The fleet that went out this morning had been in readiness to start for four days past, but had been kept back by the stormy weather. This movement has the transfer of the prelimino the attack on Charleston, a.d. if successful, We may expect to move very soon in the same direc-tion. Whatever may be its intention, it is too

CHANGE OF BASE.

The Latest Advices from the Expedition. The Latest Advices from the Expedition. The Latest Advices from the Expedition.



IN

NORTH

CAROLINA

Vol. XXII No. 6.868

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1863.

SITUATION

PRICE THREE CENTS.

to the North Edisto—that is to say, the congregation of the entire iron-clad fleet there—will take place on Wednesday, the last of April. How long they will remain to this new base of operations before moving on Charleston I do not know. It may be a day, a week, or a month. However, before this letter is received, the whole fleet will be within sight of the people of Charleston, and facing the enemy's pickets on the North Edisto.

on the North Edisto.

When in the North Edisto we will be within twenty miles of the Charleston Bar, and can start and commence operations before breaktast, whenever we may so desire, but we must calculate on being watched closely, as the enemy holds the land surrounding us, while we are only maters of the water. From the steeple or houses in Rockville our voices on the iron clad fleet can almost be heard,

and every movement made noted.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been very storny. Yesterday it rained incessantly, and to-day the wind blows and the ocean roars in a manner that would indicate a gale of wind outside. A coninuation of the storm may delay these prelin

Just as I write, one of the Adams Express steamers is coming in with the mail. We have had no dates from the North since the 20th, and are looking for the papers most anxiously.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLRET. The Rebels are still studious to keep their newspapers out of our hands, but the Government has information that the Richmond journals of the 4th conformation that the Richmond journals of the 4th contain the Helpers of the Franciscon, Port Royal, April 1, 1863.—This is All Fools' Day, and the balance of the iron fleet, with their wooden tenders, are getting under way to move up the coast toward the North Edisto. We will all be there this evening in readiness to progress on to the City of Charleston, so far as outward indications are concerned, and the weather, after four days of heavy storm and rain, is most favorable for the work.

Admiral Dupont will also start to day for the

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Bread Riot-Exbortations to Raise Food Instead of Cotton-Pick Skirmishing near Chattanooga-Banks Fallen Back from Port Hudson -Reported Mysterious Movement of Union Troops from Memphis-All Quiet at Vicksburg.

HRADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, April 8, 1863. }
Richmond papers of the 7th are received. The urden of the sentiment expressed is an exhortation to the people of the South to raise articles of food instead of cotton.

In The Examiner of the 7th is a leader setting forth the obstacles in the way of opening a route inland to the Yazoo above Haines's Blaff.

Before the adjournment of the Virginia Legislature, a resolution was passed appealing to every farmer to raise provisions beyond the usual amount, and enjoining frugality in food.

The Sentinel editorially refers, in ambiguous terms, to a riot which took place in Richmond last after found his communications by land and water Thursday of such magnitude as to cause the affair to be suppressed from publication. From the article, it appears that the city was for a while at the confalawless mob of men and women, for the ostensible purpose of saving themselves from starvation by breaking open stores, bakeries, &c.

The movement was headed by a female, who, The Sentinel says, was above want, and the whole affair was simply to rob and plunder under the excuse of a scarcity of food. The millinery, dry goods and fancy Charleston has burst at last. We shall publish the stores suffered as much as those containing the necessaries of life. The movement proved to have eventuated from high prices generally.

The Sentinel, in speaking of this riot, alludes to the fact that all the papers had, after consultation, concluded at the time not to mention the matter. The Mobile Register of the 29th records the fact

that a body of Union troops penetrated Pontchatoula, and dispersed a body of Rebels there. The banks of Savannah have joined in a loan,

without interest, to relieve the sufferings of the poor The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill assum-

the State.

The Richmond papers contain the following tale

SKIRMISHING NEAR CHATTANOOGA SKIRMISHING NEAR CHATTANOGGA.
CHATTANOGGA, April 4.—There is nothing additional from the front this evening. Stirmishes with the enemy's pickets are of daily occurrence, but a general engagement is not considered immediate.

BANKS FALLEN BACK.

JACKSON, April 4.—All reports from Port Hudson state that Banks has fallen back. One division of his army is at Baton Rouge, and the rest down the

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT OF UNION TROOPS. SENATORIA, April 4.—Richardson's Guerrilla. fought a regiment of the enemy at Somerville, killing and wounding eighty. It is stated that 5,000 troops recently left Momphis ostensibly for Vicksburg, but after night west North.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG. Everything is quiet to-night. But few boats are in sight. There is nothing new from Yazoo. A flag of trace was sent down to-day by the enemy. The object was not made until

et was not made public. ESCHMOND MARKETS, APRIL 61H.

RECHMOND MARKETS, APRIL OIH.

Apples, \$50 \$\psi\$ bbl.; Butter in demand at \$3;

Becon r and, \$440; Hams, \$445; Corn scarce at \$7.50 \$\psi\$ touth. Meal market bure at \$27.20 \$\psi\$ touth. Meal market bure at \$27.20 \$\psi\$ bush. Candles \$2.50 \$\psi\$ \$2.50 \$\psi\$ bush. Candles \$2.50 \$\psi\$ \$3.75 \$\psi\$ \$B\$. Upper leather, \$20.85 \$50\$. Sugar, \$3.500 \$\psi\$ \$4.50 \$\psi\$ conditions, but little doing. Virginia Sizes, 113 and interest.

North Carolinas (old) 170@175; new Eights 150; Confede

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROZ, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.
The steamer S. R. Spankling arrived here lass vening from Hilton liead, and reports that our set bad all left for Charleston when she left. The flag-of-truce boat Columbia left to-day for City

Point with 865 Rebel prisoners for exchange. The steamboat Sylvan Shore sailed this morning fo Washington, loaded with contrabands. An expedition was sent out from Yorktown this

moraing. We will have particulars to-morrow, prob-The telegraph cable between here and Cherrystone was interrupted by the storm last Saturday

It will be repaired as soon as the weather permits The bark Edisto goes to rea this afterno Gen. Keyes visited Suffolk yesterday, and was heartily received by Gen. Peck.

A Rebel cavalryman, who deserted from the Rebel army on the Blackwater, and came into Norfolk yesterday, says the Confederates are making arrange ments to remove their Capital from Richmond to Chattanoogu; and that the scarcity of provisions and The change of base from the harbor of Port Royal forage is the principal cause.



BLOCK HO WASHINGTON BRIDGE BLOCK H? LINE OF CHANNEL OBSTRUCTIONS REBEL BITY 8 GUNS REBEL BATTY 8 GUNS HALL'S POINT

STATUTE MILES

GEN. FOSTER HEMMED IN BY THE REBELS.

Heavy Firing Heard for Three Days.

HIS COMMUNICATION WITH NEWBERN CUT OFF.

The steamer Helen S. Terry arrived at this port vesterday morning. She left Newbern on Saturday, the 4th instant, with 180 discharged solafter found his communications by tang and after found his communications by tang and the forces under Gen. Foster occupy the eut off. The forces under Gen. Foster occupy the fixangentrans Akart of the Porquae, April 8, 1862.

To the Associated Freed.

Historian Akart of the Porquae, April 8, 1862.

A review of a portion of the army took place to the first of the portion of the portion of the rear of Falmouth. Gen sylvania men under Cole. Pier, Dyer and McKibbin. The Rebels have a force of at least 17,000 men Hooker and staff were present. The scene presente right, and the Greenville road on the left. A Rebel ever witnessed on this continent. force is also reported on the Newbern and Swift Creek road to Washington, south of the river, cutting off all communication with Newbern by land. At Hall's Point, five miles below Washington, on the Pamlico River, there are two formidable batteries of 8 guns each, commanding the channel, so deck of that vessel, ending in her capture on the that Gen. Spinola's Brigade, which was on transports below, had, at last reports, been unable to force the blockade to reenforce him.

Gen. Foster is thus bemmed in by the Rebels; but he has ammunition and provisions sufficient to last two or three weeks, and before that time he will doubtless receive re-enforcements by the way of Suffolk, which he has summoned to his Heavy firing was heard all day on relief. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It ceased on ing its proportion of the Confederate indebtedness.

They intend passing a bill to repeal the Stay law of gunboats, three in number, have silenced the battery at Hail's Point. At Newbern there is a strong force, and no apprehension is felt for the safety of

While many are solicitons for the welfare of Gen. Foster and the gallant men under his command at Washington, it is the opinion of military men ac more than a match for the Rebels in the dilemma in

Gone up Red River-Cotton Arrived-Gunboats Building at Shreveport-Gunbont Expedition Up the Yazoo.

freesboro says:

gan got ready to attack them.

Advices from Mississippi to the 1st inst. state that for him." terrible storm had taken place at Greenwood, Trees were blown in every direction. Four soldier of the 47th Indiana Regiment were killed and two

The Rebels are building batteries on the Yaz

Pass, three miles from Greenwood. The ram Switzerland has been repaired from injuries she received in passing the Rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and has been sent up the Red River. The Rebels are constructing a fleet of cotton-protected cunboats at Spreveport.

An expedition of gunboate went up the Yazoo the let inst. Twenty-two hundred bales of Government cotto

arrived at Cairo yesterday. The War in the South-West.

Louisvilla, Wednesday, April 8, 1863 Col. O. H. Moore of the 25th Michigan has be appointed Provost-Marshal of Louisville, vice Lieut. Col. Selby Harvey, who takes command of the 34th Kentucky. Msj. Allen succeeds Maj. Charles T. Larned as Chief Paymaster of the Army of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, April 8, 1863. A small expedition, sent out by Gen. Mitcheil, en countered a party of Rebels at Ashland, Tenn., captured 4 men and 12 horses.

All is quiet between Nashville and Clarksville.

EXCITING NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

How the Rebel Conscript Law is Enforced-Disloyal Persons Within our Lines Communicating with the Enemy. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. April 8, 1863.

Your correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, sends the following:
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 8, 1863.

Yesterday a citizen of King George county came to our lines and surrendered himself, in order to escape being captured by a mounted Rebel pressgang that is scouring the county. The prisoner reports that a body of fifteen residents of the county, who are in the Rebel army, recently crossed near Langdon's Ferry, to visit their families and procure diers. Great excitement prevailed at Newbern in conscripts. That these Rebels communicate with consequence of Gen. Foster being hemmed in by a disloyal citizens within the lines of our army, there strong force of Rebels at Washington. It appears can be no doubt. A number of arrests were made that he went up with about 2,000 men to ascertain upon strong allegations, but for some reason, the the strength and position of the everny, and soon prisoners were released, and allowed to continue

day on the plains in the rear of Falmouth. Gen in the woods between the Plymouth road on the was undoubtedly one of the finest military pageants

Our readers will probably recollect the circum stance of a lad on board the Harriet Lane exhibiting unnsual courage in the fight that took place on the morning of January 1. He was then erroneously stated to be the son of the lamented Commande Wainwright, and subsequent to the correction of that mistake, during the temporary interest excited by the affair, several gentlemen offered, through the medium of the public prints, to subscribe sums of oney for his education and advancement in life Whether snything came of this we are unaware that the subject is every way worthy, the following luckless vessel, may testify:

The boy, Robert Cummings, is of Scottish parentage; his age 14 years. His father was a machinist, who died some years ago in Paterson, New Jersey his mother, a poor washerwoman, resides in Phil delohia, in part supported by half of her son's wages duly remitted to her, since his employment in the Navy. Robert was engaged as a "messenger boy on board the Harriet Lane, and won the good-wi is equal to the task before him, and that he will be of her officers by his place, good humor, and vivacity. When the attack occurred and the storm of bulle was pouring down upon the overmatched crew fro the cotton bulwarks of the Neptune and Bayon City Short Commons in Dixie-The Evacuation as our wounded men were carried below, the la tion of Jacksonville. Florida-Terrible picked up two of their fallen revolvers, and taking Storm on the Tallahutchie-More But- his place upon the quarter-deck, blazed away at the teries on the Yazeo-Ram Switzerland invaders, firing off every charge of both weapon and then hurling them overboard. As the Rebe clustered thick as bees on the cotton-bales, in th words of our informant, "every shot must have told." Robert was subsequently wounded in the A special dispatch to The Commercial from Murspirit gave way. Surrendering with the rest h A batch of Rebel newspapers have been received. shared the fortunes of the paroled officers, naturally They are filled with tirades against the Government becoming a great favorite with them, and messing outractors, and are full of grief over short supplies. at their table during their journey through the in The Charleston Mercury says that the Yankers terior of Texas to be conveyed to New-Orleans via evacuated Jacksonville, Florida, with all their stolen Red River. The lad is now on board the Kensing property, just before the Rebels under Gen. Finne- ton, at that city. In the words of his friends and comrades, the officers, "something ought to be done

COMPLETION OF THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE. To-day the great habor battery Roanoke will be formally turned over to Admiral Paulding at the Navy-Yard. Yesterday the Naval Master of this station proceeded in the steamer Vanderbilt to take soundings in the present berth of the ship. She lies in 22 feet of water, drawing 20 feet. It will therefore be necessary to send no less than five steamtow her off. She will leave this city about togs to tow her off. She will leave this city about 11 o'clock, proceeding down the harbor to a place which has been especially prepared for her. The Roanoke, when supplied with stores and provisions, will be placedoon the active service list, and take a position off the Narrows as the permanent guardship of New-York Harbor.

ship of New-York Harbor.

RETURN OF MR. WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney, the builder of the iron-clad Keokuk, and one of the engineers of that vessel, have returned. They report the fleet under fighting orders. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief during the expected buttle was to be transferred from the wooden see am frigate Wabash to the iron-clad frigate New Ironsides. Capt. Worden of the Montauk, and Capt. Rogers of the Weehawaen, were to have the pos

por in the attack. INSPECTORS OF IRON-CLAD MACHINERY. Chief Engineers Stimers and Robie having been detached from duty in New-York, to serve on board the vessels about to fight, Chief Engineers Newton and Lawdon have been sent here to act in their absence.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT. They Destroy Large Quantities of Rebel THE MOST REMARKABLE EFFORT ON RECORD.

Navigation of Ditches by War Steamers.

EIGHT DAYS GOING 140 MILES

THE PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE. Wholesale Destruction of Cotton.

CAPTURE OF ENOUGH TO BUY A CUNBOAT.

THE FRIENDLINESS OF THE SLAVES

ecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

Rear-Admiral Porter's report of his recent expedition through Steel Bayou, Deer Creek, and other bayons and creeks, with intent to reach the Big Sunflower River and to follow that stream into the Yazoo, which was received at the Navy Department to-day, reads like a romance. With his iron-clade, Porter was eight days in the heart of the country, navigating a series of ditches in which not even a flatboat ever floated before. In those eight days, although making herculean efforts, he worked his way only seventy miles and back again; one twenty-four nours was consumed in accomplishing four miles. The channels in both creeks and bayous were exceedingly narrow, so narrow, in places, that the boats nearly touched both banks. They were choked with fallen trees, which had to be removed, or with clumps or rows of willows which had to be pulled up by the roots. For a time the fleet toilsomely crept along unobserved, the levee, which often was three feet above the guns, assisting to

When the inhabitants, who had hoped to escape the horrors of war, perceived the dreaded gunbosts in the midst of their plantations, they ran down to get a nearer view, and the blacks crowded the banks of the stream, and showed gratification at the arrival of the Yankees, to whom they gave every assistance n their power.

A Rebel Government agent presently began puting the torch to all the cotton he could lay hands upon, and incited the planters to assist him in the work of destruction. Twenty thousand bales, according to the computation of Admiral Porter, were

Some of the planters, however, declined to burn heir cotton, and abused the Confederate Government roundly for its purpose to make them do so, contrasting it with the action of Porter, who de-

that a larger force was on its way from Haine's Eluff, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being successfully, for a time, putting the

cross the stream. The Retels, however, finally added so seriously to the obstruction of the channel that it was with great difficulty the Admiral could proceed. At the same time news was brought him that the Rebels were also at work felling trees across the streams in The scene of operations was included and a place about midway between the two mouths of a place about mi were also at work felling trees across the streams in also rear, and planting guns with a view to his capture. Even after this news was brought him, he pushed on awhile, but finally, when within 800 yards of Rolling Fork, from which it would have been plain sailing down the Big Sundower River conditions. The expedition was under command of Capt. McGee, Company B. 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, one of the most dushing and daring cavalry of first time be has been intrusted with such enterprises. The expedition was highly successful, and accomplished all it was undertaken for without the loss of a mass.

this point as early as they should, a passage could have been forced and the Yazoo entered; but, receiving no intelligence of Sherman's movements, which were necessarily impeded by a want of transment in this expedition were of no ordinary cuaracture.

and had not Gen. Sherman's forces, first a detach-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Military Affairs Progressing Pinely.

Rebels Being Hemmed in and Supplies Lessened.

Important and Successful Expedition by Colonel Dudley.

HIS BRIGADE GOES ABOVE PORT HUDSON.

Stores, Machinery, &c.

THE EXPEDITION ACROSS LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

DISASTER NEAR BRASHEAR CITY LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT DIANA.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. Barton, from New-Orleans April 1, and Havana April 4, arrived at this port last night.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the Columbia:

by the Columbia:

From New-Orleans—J. A. McCombia. G. W. Wyer.

S. E. Bevans, child and servent, J. H. Peterson, wife
child, Miss S. Payne, Miss M. Corey, Willieand Frank Pa
P. B. Buraham, C. R. Milken, F. Ricker, J. S. Maynard
Rigney, A. D. Groff, M. Larue, M. Lockert, Mrs. J. D. J.

son, Mrs. Brassh Johnson, D. J. C. Weddestupt and serv
Mrs. Gen. Jaa Bowen, J. Joshin and Iady, Dr. Collies, B
Ashmead, J. W. Ashmead, Mrs. S. Otwey, Mrs. Eliza G.

son, Mr. Holkrack, W. P. Hammend, Eliza et al. that. Thos. Brooks, F. O. Burrell, E. Solomon, N. Leeple, S. G. DeVellette, E. Vernzarioe, Jose Echariae, M. Jose, M. G. Avelando and lady, G. Charrino, Mrs. Emelindo, Rev. A. Fatley, C. Del Mase, C. Vigrie and lady, A. ose, S. King, Sam'l A. Miller, A. Garcio, Mrs. C. Codand B. M. Jameson.

Rebels being continually Hemmed in, and Supplies Lessened-Important and Successful Expedition by Col. Dudley's Brigade-The Lake Ponchartrain Expedition-Impudence of Secesh Citizens A Treasonable Fire Department-City Affairs - How Contraband Tradere Work Their Cards.

Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORERANS, April 1, 1869.

Although we have no great battle to report, from ourned by this agent's orders, beside that marked a military point of view, things are progressing very C. S. A., which Porter himself burned, and a con. favorably. Every item of news we have is of the siderable quantity, enough, he says, to buy a gun-boat, which he carried off with him. the right direction; and although events develop themselves a little slower than most of us could of our forces in this department more effectually hems in the Rebels, and cuts off some of their supstroyed no private cotton. A considerable proportion plies, while it adds largely to the knowledge of en of the planters manifested their affection for the old officers of the character of the people and country flag, and the negroes were unanimous in their devo- hereabout, to most of them heretofors a terra incognits. Before any very important move could The fleet had accomplished a good part of its be made, plans of all the surrounding country and The fleet had accomplished a good part of its voyage before any efforts were made to stop it. News finally came that a Rebel force of infantry, with artillery, was preparing to dispute the passage; that a larger force was on its way from Haine's limit, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being limit, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being the force anything was attempted. When Baton Bluff, on the Yazoo, and that the negroes were being usere before anything was attempted. When Baton forced at the point of the bayonet, to fell trees to Rouge was determined to be the headquarters of the obstruct the channel. This information, like all that which Admiral Porter received, was brought him by the African residents of that part of the State. He sent one of his smaller boats, armed with a howiton the west bank of the Mississippi River, and successional and the sent one of his smaller boats, armed with a howithe parolled officers of the zer, in advance to checkmate the Rebels, and thus ceeded in destroying a large amount of stores of Rebel guns to flight, scattering the sharpshooters and infantry who begun to line the banks, and removing the trees almost as fast as they were felled destroyed, as well as the Post-Office and were all destroyed, as well as the Post-Office and were all destroyed, as well as the Post-Office and some other places.

The scene of operations was Hermitage Landing,

the rear of Vicksburg, he was obliged to turn back.

Had Gen. Seerman, with his soldiers, who thad a shorter roud than the ganboats to travel, reached this point as early as they should, a passage could this point as early as they should, a passage could were men, came into camp for protection, and were

which were necessarily impeded by a want of transportation as well as by other causes, Admiral Porter deemed it product to return.

The obstructions thrown by the Rebels in the way of his retrograde movement would have been more serious than they were had not the natural obstacles been removed during the forward voyage, and had not Gen. Sherman's forces, first a detach-

and had not Gen. Sterman's forces, first a detachment and then the main body, appeared at a critical moment. The assistance of the latter was particularly valuable in driving away the infantry and sharpshooters who annoyed the voyagers. The big gues of the irrelation of Pontenatoula. The principal means the Rebels of this city had of communicating with their friends on the other side of the lines is now broken up. We shall have less "grapevine telegraph" than formerly. What the Rebels will do without it is hard to say; for they can no more do without their news from "Southern sources" than a Rebel soldier without his whisky.

The troops ac ing under Col. Clark were the 2d.

Admiral Porter reports that the country through which he passed is rich and fertile, abounding in live stock and with barns filled with corn, of which the Rabel Government owns a considerable proportion.

The white residents were, he thinks, better inclined to the Union cause when he left than when he came among them. As for the necroes, all the able-bodied ones who were not forced to stay followed Gen. Sherman's soldiers. The rest are in a state of such demoralization that Admiral Porter thinks that little more planting will be done this season, and predicts serious trouble for the masters to come.

The only efficer killed during the expedition was Henry Sullivan, 3d assistant engineer of the tug Dahlia. Two others, whose names are not given, were seriously wounded. The only injury to the iron-clads was suffered by their boats, damaged by the fallen trees.

Admiral Porter speaks in the highest terms of the the sum of the sum of the captain. A Secesh lady who left here a few weeks ago was glad to come back. She found hereal suspected, and was subjected to hard fare and personal indignities by Rebel officers. Obliged to pay \$4.50 for board in a filthy hotel, inhabited by the resume ball \$1.50. Admiral Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers, sailors, soldiers and filthy vermin and equally filthy guests, and \$1.50